BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2079.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

FOR SALE, an Elegant London Built Britchka nearly new, with four Spare wheels and shafts for one Horse. Price and further particulars may be known by applying to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S.

[1] *Bombay, 3d October* 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to the 31st July last.

Price, Rupees Three. [2]

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 830 to June 1831. For particulars apply o SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHEE, at the Courier office. [3]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 3d October, 1831.

[4]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
ndian ditto,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
nsolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [5]

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Mackworth, Queen's Royal's from Poonah.

Ensign J. R. Keily, 20th Regt N. I. from Hursole.

Ensign H. W. Preedy, 25th Regt. N. I. from do.

Captain C. Parr, 7th Regt N. I. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

[redacted]tenant J. Smythe 4th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

[redacted]nt Colonel Morgan, to Hursole.

[redacted] Morison, to Europe.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

October 1st Ship Gipsey, Robert Highat. Master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Mr. Hill Queen's Royal's.

2d Brig Neptune, William Wittleton Master, to Port Glasgow.

Passenger.—Capt. Livingstone.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Minerva, Vesper, Lord Ahmerst, Lonach, and Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maacborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck, and Tam O'Shanter.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Seena Futta, Munsoory, Daria Beggy, and Futtay Eslam.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War*— Elphinstone.

Do. Do. *Schooner*.---Royal Tiger.

Governor's Yacht—Telica.

PORTUGUESE BRIG.—Aurelia.

BRAZILIAN—Amizade.

AMERICAN.—Nereus.

FRENCH.—Là France, and Lá Cherie.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1831.

In the Bengal Hurkaru of the 15th. ultimo we see it mentioned that H. M. Ship *Challenger* was on her way to Calcutta, from whence, it was understood she was to proceed to China.

The same paper states that private letters have been received from Singapore, which mention the breaking out of an insurrection amongst the natives of Malacca. The following is an extract from one of them.

"This little place has been in a continued bustle for the last few days, in consequence of an insurrection amongst the natives at Malacca. It appears that in former times they paid some trifling tribute as an acknowledgment of allegiance to the Dutch, and this having been construed by Mr. Lewis, as a right to taxation, he recommended the imposition of ten per cent. upon the produce of the country of whatever description, eggs, fruit, &c. of which he in right of office would have had *five*. The Government attempted to give this recommendation effect and the consequence is that the natives have refused to pay it and flown to arms, a party of Sepoys which were sent against them were cut off from all communication with the town for some days; but managed to get back without their artillery, having suffered a good deal. Mr. Ibbetson, the Resident Commissioner, (I believe, he is so called) has left this with two Companies of Infantry and forty *Marines*, who happened to arrive in a convict ship from New South Wales; and as none of the Company's ships have arrived it is supposed, they have been detained to give immediate protection to the place, as by the last accounts the natives had stockaded themselves within five miles of the town, but declared their willingness to disperse, should the obnoxious order be rescinded and Mr. Lewis delivered into their hands! I am satisfied that the Company will lose more by the row, than they would ever have gained by the tax; for I am assured, that none of the poor wretches upon whom it is sought to be imposed, are able to bring at any time into the market sufficient wealth to purchase *six* small measures of *salt*."

Several reports have been circulated since the arrival of the late ships from England, respecting the vacancy on the Bench of this Presidency. Amongst others it is stated, that the desire of the Court of Directors to reduce the expences of the Supreme Courts in India, has been so far complied with by His Majesty's Government, that they have consented to postpone for the present, nominating a third Judge. Whether this be the case we cannot say, but it is evident that some motive of the kind must have occasioned the delay which has taken place in filling up the appointment.

It is altogether probable that extensive changes will be introduced in the judicial administration of the country as soon as the Company's charter expires, and that in the anticipation of such an event, a desire is felt not to hamper the local Governments with larger establishments than the probable alterations may render necessary.

We have heard it stated that Sir John Grant's resignation has not been accepted by His Majesty's Government, but we do not know whether the report rests upon good authority.

CALCUTTA.

Under the superintendence of a Committee of scientific gentlemen, experiments have lately been making in the Fort, for perforating the soil to the living waters, by the process of boring. We believe, the Funds expended, have been provided by the Asiatic Society. The first attempts were, we understand, necessarily unsuccessful,—because the precaution of *tubing* was omitted. This indispensible precaution has, we believe, been observed, in a later attempt, which unfortunately however, has been interrupted, by the breaking of the boring rod. Skill and money cannot be devoted to an undertaking, of which the successful issue would be more conducive to the prosperity of India.

We think it therefore right, to republish from the *Times*, as connected with the subject, an advertisement to which chance has directed our notice. It will be found in the next page.

The art of *tapping* the earth, and extracting from its hidden recesses, a perennial gush of water, has now in England attained maturity. It would be a reproach therefore, to the British Government and Community, if the benefits of this useful art were not generally introduced into these Provinces. We would suggest that the authorities at home should send out some Recruits for the corps of Sappers and Miners, expert in all the details of the process and use of the necessary implements and machinery. We would also suggest that the Agricultural Society should devote part of its funds, and encourage contributions, for the special purpose of introducing the practice of the art in question. We would recommend the Society to indent for several sets of the most approved machinery and implements applicable to the purpose.

We learn with much satisfaction, that active preparations are in progress, for effecting a settlement, for 20 years, of the land-revenue in the Western Provinces,---as a preliminary to a fixed settlement. It is, in those provinces that the vivifying art referred to would confer the greatest blessings; and we doubt not, but that even as a pecuniary speculation, the purchase of apparatus and the hire of a gang of expert Borers would yield a liberal mercantile profit.---*Ben. Hur. Sept.* 14.

EUROPE.

SIR JAMES SCARLETT AND SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

At the Cumberland election Sir James Graham was reported to have observed thus upon Sir James Scarlett, of whom some disrespectful mention had been made:—

"Aye, and sorry I am to hear him mentioned in that way, for he was once a valued friend. Yes; the Ex-Attorney-General—a recreant Whig—a follower of Fox—a nominee of Earl Fitzwilliam—a man honoured and respected until he began to wage an infamous war, with the Press [*cheers*]. He, I say, has been obliged to fly from the indignation of the people and seek refuge in Cockermouth, under the wing of my Lord Lonsdale [*cheers*]; he has crept into the House of Commons through the postern gate of which a rev. vicar (the Rev. E. Fawcett), now on these Hustings, keeps the key; he has skulked from the offended Majesty of the People; and is to be found the representative of those burgage tenures for which the late Mr. Satterthwaite showed so much fondness [*cheers and laughter*).

Sir James, displeased with this language, looked about for a congenial friend, and naturally fixed upon Sir Robert Wilson, who was accordingly employed to procure an agreeable explanation, if one was to be had: for further than this the Knight's commission did not go—it not being a warlike commission. The result, according to the statement of Sir Robert, was, that Sir James Graham declared some of the expressions inaccurately reported---particularly the term *infamous* which to the best of his recollection, he never used, and certainly never intended to use. We don't see why not; the war adverted to was a matter of fame, and not of good fame; and why is the word for ill-fame so shocking to ears polite?

When Horne Tooke was called upon to apologise for some language he applied to a Scarlett of his day, he stated to those who had heard the terms, that he had been blamed for having employed them, and felt that apology was due: but, added he, the fault is not mine, but that of the language—which, master as I am supposed to be of it, fails to supply me with words more aptly expressive of my abhorrence.

Things are altered since Tooke's time; and so moderate a term of opprobrium as *infamous* has ceased to apply to any offences against society committed by persons in affluent circumstances, or "good society." Indeed, an ill course of conduct is much less disgraceful than the plain description of it; and to such a pitch of delicacy are we advancing, that it will soon be safer, and less blameable, to pick a pocket, than to call a thief a thief; indeed, a thief is not now called a thief—he is an unfortunate man. A foreigner might suppose the phrase apter for the description of the man robbed than the robber, but it is not so: and, indeed, it may be generally remarked that all the delicacies are reserved for delinquents. Attorney-General Scarlett was not more rated, by certain persons of worshipful example, for his *famous* persecutions of the Press, involving the absolute ruin of Mr. Alexander, than was the present Attorney-General, Denman, for having called a boroughmonger a boroughmonger. The doings at Newark passed uncondemned by those who gravely pronounced their censure of "so improper a term' as boroughmonger applied to a Duke.*

But to proceed with our story---the letters between Sir Robert Wilson and Sir James Scarlett (how well the names run together---how parallel the courses of him of the scarlet coat and him of the Scarlett name!) were published in the *Times* (how they got there the Ex-Attorney, no doubt, best can tell) to the great dismay of poor Sir Robert, who doubtless had no disposition to figure publicly as the chosen friend of Sir James Scarlett. Sir James Graham replies to Sir Robert's epistle of lamentation at this untoward publicity, re-stating his explanation with a distinct condition that it is made at the instance of a friendly mediator, but omitting the expression attributed to him, that he certainly could not have intended to use the word infamous, and adding, generally, that the comments were not intended to discredit the moral character of Sir James Scarlett.

There is infinite convenience in the distinctness of the two characters, moral and political. A man may commit any offences against society in the one character, and yet demand its respect in the other. Lord Nugent rushed to embrace Charles X, on his landing—nothing had happened to the outcasts's moral character. The same nobleman could not find leisure to attend a meeting called in honour of the political characters of the mechanics of Paris.

For differences of opinion we would make the largest allowance, and with conscientious motives a man may preach doctrines, or proceed in a course of conduct hurtful to society; but there is a field of mischief so wide and plain that none but madmen in entering upon it can have doubts of their ground,---and here we fix men with bad morality as well as mischievous policy. For example, an equitable adjuster is a bad politician; and is he a better moralist than Mr. William Soames of *famous* (manners forbid us to prefix the *in*) avocations? We wonder that the thieves have not made a distinction between their legal and their private moral characters. Hardy Vaux, whose auto-biography is well worth reading, was as amiable a man as Lord Eldon in domestic life.

Since we wrote the above Sir James Scarlett has *published* a letter to Sir Robert Wilson, in which he avows, that he gave publicity to the correspondence, and regrets that there should be any thing like a misunderstanding on this point; though it is one, he coolly observes, of very minor importance, as he is satisfied that there is nothing in Sir Robert's letter to him, that is not creditable to the honour and feelings of Sir James Graham. Certainly not. But should not Sir James Scarlett have had some consideration for Sir Robert Wilson, whom he has cruelly exposed to the world in the character of *his* friend? When Sir Robert, doubtless for want of any thing else on his hands, consented to act as Sir James Scarlett's friend, can it be believed that he did not expect secresy to be observed? But the Ex-attorney unscrupulously 'shows him up,' as if he were not aware that the part of his chosen friend was not one in which poor Wilson would choose to appear. We really pity the Knight erring. This is worse than the rejection of Southwark—to be the elect mediator of Scarlett! Alack! a-ack!

Sir James's conduct is entirely worthy of himself. No sooner does he, in a quiet peaceable way, get from Sir James Graham a declaration that he meant and feels no disrespect for him, than he turns upon the Minister and reads him a lecture upon the proprieties of speech, becoming his official character. This is done in italics the slyness of which is exceedingly diverting:

"His contradiction of the words 'offended majesty of the people,' is very properly adduced by him to illustrate the general incorrectness, not to say malice, of the report, as these are words of all others least likely to be misunderstood, and which *nothing, therefore but the most daring fiction could have put into the mouth of a Cabinet Minister.* But it was far from my thought to ask for any disavowal or explanation of those words, *which it did not become me to question the right of any Minister to use if he thought proper. I am, however, gladhe has taken the opportunity of denying them.*

"I shall never quarrel with Sir James Graham's opinion of my political conduct, past, present, or to come.

"I hope he will be disposed to gratify me by expressing it in a manner consistent with the feelings of an old friend; and I *cannot doubt that he will choose a tone and an occasion that are becoming his own station as well as mine.*"

All these hits he aims after he has got Sir James Graham into a safe position—for, in the preceding sentence, he marks this advantage:—

"With respect to his letter, in reply to yours, which he has also published, as it neither retracts nor disavows any sentiment or expression contained in your letter to me, I am bound to consider it as leaving the matter between us exactly where you had placed it.

How dexterously he has contrived to assume the schoolmaster over the Right Hon. Baronet! ---*Examiner June* 5.

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

We are not of those who regard, with interest, the mode in which the Starosties of the Crown are distributed, nor do we think that our readers would be grateful for regular accounts of the pageants at court and in the metropolis. The crowds accumulated by the latter, sometimes fill the streets to annoyance; but when the masses are mirthful and content to have their heads banged about by the constables' staves, it were a needless overflow of bile, to inveigh against the splendid shows. The extraordinary figures which full-grown men and women present on these occasions to the gaze of day, make to be sure, even fat cookmaids smile, and the sight of some one costume more than usually absurd, will occasionally make even the charitable pique themselves on "not being as that publican." These topics, however, we leave to *The Morning Post*, and the idlers of the Clubs, and the whole herd of Noble Vulgar, paying no more regard, generally, to the disposal of peerages, stars and garters, than to the distribution of parts in Richardson's booth.

A most uninteresting discussion has taken place in some of the daily prints as to the *pro-*

* Lord Milton, in his address to his constituents, says; "Let no sounds of exultation wound the feelings of those who have been opposed to you. Your opponents have fallen. Mr. Cartwright and his friends have fallen: but they have fallen, not because they are unworthy of esteem and respect in private, or even in some branches of public life. No, they have fallen because they have formed no adequate conception of the state of public opinion---they have fallen because they do not sympathise with the people in their love of liberty---they have fallen because they are not prepared to meet and satisfy the wants, the wishes, and the just claims of their countrymen---and they have fallen justly:"---That is to say, persons who don't symphathise with the people, and who refuse to satisfy the just claims of their countrymen, are not unworthy of esteem. They may be very estimable public enemies! This is another example in point of our remarks in the text.

motion of Lord Grey to the Garter: the tweedle-dum and the tweedle-dee of it, is of course unworthy of notice; but we called the attention of our readers, last week, to the admonitions received by that nobleman on the occasion. With a view of attracting the attention of "men in high places" to these admonitions, we now reprint them.

"To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed martyr St. George tie about thy leg, for thy renown, *this noble garter;* wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that thereby thou mayest be admonished to be courageous; and having undertaken a just war in which thou shalt be engaged, thou may'st stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

The noble Earl then fell again on his right knee, and after the blue ribbon was placed upon his shoulder, the following admonition was pronounced:

"Wear this ribbon about thy neck adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked thou may'st so overpass both prosperous and adverse adventures, that having constantly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou may'st not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Whether the St. George here alluded to be an entirely fabulous personage, or the Arian Priest of Cappadocia (than whom a greater scoundrel never lived), may be a matter of some doubt---there can be none as to the childishness, absurdity, and blasphemy of the sentiments inculcated.

Bacon remarks that a nation grows out of its institutions as a boy out of his breeches. In our minds, the Garter is a clear case of breeches; but we leave the admirers of feudalism and Norman blood, to decide upon the appropriateness of stimulating a peaceful old man in the nineteenth century, by the incitements to war and intolerance, which succeeded with the half-civilized Barons of the middle ages.---*Examiner June 5.*

State of the Peerage.—The *Times* of this morning gives a table the object of which is to show that the more ancient houses among the Peers are generally favourable to the measure of Reform, while those that rank as its opponents are to be found among the later creations. The *Times* remarks, that it is but reasonable that a party coming into office after long exclusion, should have conceded to it the power of creating such a number of Peers as shall give it a majority in the Upper House.—inasmuch as, by such a creation, it is merely effecting at once, and by a single act, that which the opponents of its principles have effected at various periods, and by a series of acts. The Tories, for instance, have been in possession of office, with the exception of the brief interval of the "Talents" in 1806-7, for the last fifty years; or rather, Mr. Pitt's school of Toryism has been in office for that time. Undoubtedly, numerous creations have taken place for services altogether unconnected with politics; yet it might be *á priori* expected that, even in those cases, the parties ennobled would have a leaning towards the sentiments of the Minister, because otherwise it was not very likely that they would have been indulged with an opportunity of earning their honours. In the political creations, there is of course no room for argument---they were made for one reason, and for one only. All question, however of the political tendencies of the Peers—naval, military, legal, and diplomatic---who owe their seats to Mr. Pitt and his successors, is taken away by the table which the *Times* has furnished, if that table is to be relied on. We take it, for the present, on our contemporary's word as we do not doubt he has reason for what he puts down. Had we been estimating the probable votes of the Upper House, we should hardly have reckoned on the Bill's receiving the support of Lord's Fife, Haddington, and one or two more whom the *Times* has calculated on. The language of Lord Wharncliffe, last session, on the necessity of Reform, was quite as decided as that of these two noble Earls; and we know pretty well how his vote will go. Taking, however, the lists as the *Times* gives them, the result is instructive. The *Times* divides the Peers into four classes---1st, those whose creation dates before the Restoration; 2nd, those who were created between the Restoration and 1700; 3rd from 1700 to 1760; lastly, those Peers who have been created subsequent to 1800. Why our contemporary has left out the creations from 1760 to 1800, we do not know. The following are the summaries of each class:—

	For.	*Against.*	*Doubtful.*	*Absent. &c.*
Class 1	23	7	1	3
Class 2	10	8	—	2
Class 3	20	14	4	2
Class 4	48	66	15	9
	101	95	20	16

The totals, we may observe, are not of much value, not merely on account of the omission which we have alluded to, but because, unluckily, there is so large a number of doubtful votes, and then there are the Bishops.

WANTING A KING FOR BELGIUM.

"There lived a young man at Ballynacrasy,
Who wanted a wife to make him unasy."

What a fortune has been Prince Leopold's!—First chosen as a husband by the heiress to the Crown of England, and now wooed by every people who happen to be in want of a king—but the settlements never please him. Kingship would not seem to be a good business just now. The time was, when a Crown was jumped at: but things, which being interpreted people, are changed. The Prince is like Horace's soldier: he has got a purse in his pocket, which has expelled the cravings of ambition.

A parallel to the wilfulness of the Belgians, in the article of a king is to be seen in that passage of Scripture where a stiff-necked people insist on having a king against all warnings, human and divine:—

Now make us a king to judge us like all the nations.

But the thing displeased Samuel, when they said, Give us a king to judge us. And Samuel prayed unto the Lord.

And the Lord said unto Samuel, Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they say unto thee, for they have not rejected thee; but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them.

Now, therefore, hearken unto their voice; howbeit, yet protest solemnly unto them, and show them the manner of the king that shall reign over them.

And Samuel told all the words of the Lord unto the people that asked of him a king.

And he said, this will be the manner of the king that shall reign over you: He will take your sons, and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen; and some shall run before his chariots.

And he will appoint him captains over thousands, and captains over fifties; and will set them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest, and to make his instruments of war, and instruments of his chariots.

And he will take your daughters to be confectionaries and to be cooks, and to be bakers.

And he will take your fields, and your vineyards, and your olive-yards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants.

And he will take the tenth of your seed, and of your vineyards, and give to his officers, and to his servants.

And he will take your men servants, and maid-servants, and your goodliest young men, and asses, and put them to his work.

He will take the tenth of your sheep; and ye shall be his servants.

And ye shall cry out in that day because of your King which he shall have chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you in that day,

Nevertheless the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel; and they said, nay; but we will have a King over us;

That we also may be like all the nations; and that our King may judge us, and go out before us, and fight our battles.

1 Samuel, chap. viii. v. 5—20.—*Examiner, May* 12.

THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF RAPID AND CERTAIN INFORMATION.

At Liverpool, the merchants have established a telegraph for mercantile purposes; and it is very probable that the experience of its benefits will occasion the extensive application of this mode of communicatiug intelligence from the metropolis to some of the larger seaports.

If the English or the French governments were capable of taking clear moral and economical views of the advantage of promoting rapidity and certainty in the communication of intelligence, they would facilitate the establishment of telegraphs, open as the post, to the free use of the public. The jealousy which exists against the use of such instruments by the public, and the obstructions to the intercommunication of intelligence, between one state and another, strongly mark the ignorance and the narrow views of most existing governments. We might adduce many examples which occurred in the course of the last twelve months, during the insurrections and troubles on the continent, of the gratuitous mischief occasioned by the want of certain and rapid information of the events as they occurred. Governments are unable to prevent the communication of intelligence respecting any event of considerable magnitude, for such intelligence will escape in spite of their utmost exertions: but it breaks forth in rumours, in mis-statements, and exaggerations of every kind: and it is only after a considerable lapse of time that certainty or authenticity is obtained. During this time, distant markets are paralyzed, manufacturers dare not proceed, in the prevalent uncertainty, and the operations of commerce are suspended. Sometimes a number of houses obtain information which each believes to be in its exclusive possession. Each consequently enters into speculations mutually injurious. Ten houses will glut the market with nine times more goods than are required; or one large house, which happens to be best circumstanced for receiving information, makes an immense profit, to the ruin of others. In short, it is the uncertainty and deficiency of information which sustains the greater portion of the gambling prevalent in the commercial markets. This immorality is therefore the result of misgovernment. The French government of *doctrinaires* prohibits the establishment of commercial telegraphs, in order that it may enjoy the monopoly of rapid intelligence. But a government might allow the telegraph to be made use of by private individuals, and resume the monopoly as it found occasion. It is only on very extraordinary occasions that the monopoly can be of any use to government. In England there is nothing to prevent the establishment of telegraphs by private individuals, and they would often be of great service for other than commercial purposes. As for example: the communication of information to the outports of the flight of an offender; the occurrence of a calamity which required prompt action in persons at a distance and many events of daily occurrence in the metropolis.

Some time ago efforts were made in London to establish a commercial telegraph along the line from London to Liverpool, but they failed,—we do not know from what cause. Within these few days, a gentleman (*M. Ferrier de Courettes*) has arrived in the metropolis from Paris, with the view of obtaining the adoption of a system of nocturnal telegraphs. It is stated to us, by persons of high respectability in Paris, who have had opportunities of examining his invention, that he has produced very important improvements in the mode of working telegraphs. The chief improvement is a new and much more simple alphabet, or set of signs, by which greater rapidity is obtained. His nocturnal telegraph consists of one lamp fixed on the top of a post, to be erected at the proper elevation. Round this fixed lamp, another lamp is made to revolve at the end of a moveable beam. A sufficient number of distinct positions may be thus obtained with rapidity. It is stated to us that a nocturnal telegraph of this discription, will (during average weather) work much better than a diurnal telegraph, and that the nocturnal stations might (were it not expedient to use them by day as well as by night) be fixed at double the distance. The distance between one station and another of a diurnal telegraph, is usually eight or ten miles, according to circumstances, but a nocturnal telegraph may be at intervals of eighteen miles. The first outlay of capital, for the establishment of such a telegraph, to serve both for night and day, in France, is calculated at about 80l. for each station. The annual cost for working it would be about the same amount. It is probable that in England the annual expense would be somewhat higher. We trust that this invention will obtain serious attention, and receive the encouragement which it may deserve, at the hands of our merchants. Indeed, the whole subject of the communication of intelligence by post and otherwise, the stupid over-taxation, and monstrous extortions in our foreign post-office, and the refusal to adopt a system of reciprocity with foreign governments, ought immediately to be submitted to parliamentary inquiry.—*Examiner, May* 22.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.

A boy named *Connor*, not twelve years old, but of uncommon acuteness, was charged with having taken money out of the till of a shop-keeper.—The boy was found close to the till out of which a certain quantity of silver was missed, and upon his person, and on the ground near the spot on which he stood, was found the exact sum which had been missed.

The boy said it was all a mistake to say that he had robbed the till; he had no notion of such a thing. He was able get money by the sale of Italian images and jaw-shakers, and had no occasion to steal.—An officer stated that he knew the prisoner well, as a very knowing hand, and had seen him sent to Bridewell.—The Prisoner: Now, how can you look me in the face, and tell such an *out and outer*?—The officer persisted in his statement; the gallows must have the prisoner, if he were allowed to go at large. His little head was always planning schemes of plunder; and if he got away from this charge, he would derive fresh courage from his success.—The prisoner said, he lived honestly, although he had no parent who cared a straw about him. He was but a boy, and he was treated by the world as if he was a man, and a bad one too; "and do you call that nothing?" said he.—The Lord Mayor: Where is your father?—Prisoner: Father! he is no father to me. Since my poor mother died, he has always wished to get rid of me. He does not deserve the name of father. The man is here—come forward, father, and answer for yourself.—The father then stepped forward, and the boy stopping him as he answered, "This is the man—now what have you to say for yourself; come, answer me, what business had you to marry a woman with five or six children, and to cast me off? Why, when I asked you for bread, did you not tell me you wished I was locked up in Newgate, for then you would know my address? I would not have been pulled up here but for you. You a father! not at all. You have no nature in you."—The father declared that it distressed him greatly to be obliged to say that the prisoner was the very worst boy he ever knew; always associating with thieves and vagabonds, and staying out all night. He (witness) had used all the means in his power to reform his son, but the police knew it was all useless; and if the boy had an opportunity now, he would rob any body in the room.—The Boy: Aye, aye, so you always say. That's the thing; you excuse yourself for being so bad a parent. But never mind, it will come home to you.—The Lord Mayor: What's the reason you gave the name of Sheeby, when you were apprehended?—The Boy: Because that's the name of a person that gave me bed and victuals, when the man that calls himself my father turned me out. Why should I keep the name of Connor; You see he's trying to get me prosecuted now.—It was here stated to the Lord Mayor, that the prisoner had so exceedingly plausible an address, that any one who heard him for the first time, would believe every word he said, and he would, no doubt, make a deep impression upon a Jury.—The Boy: I'd prove to a Jury that I was innocent, and that my father was no father to me.—The Lord Mayor: It is with great reluctance that I send such a mere child as this for trial: but what can I do to save him from a disgraceful and premature death, if I dont commit him?—He was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

ON ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Dr. James Mitchell has recently given, at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, and at the Spitalfields' Mathematical Society, some lectures, the objects of which were, to call attention to many subjects of natural history that might be observed even in large cities; and also to notice the effect of the air of a metropolis such as this, upon animal and vegetable life. He took all his instances from within the City, properly so called,—since whatever life was found there, would afford proof that the living thing would subsist equally well in most other towns.

In treating first of the animal creation, he did not think it necessary to say any thing about the bipeds, the *homo sapiens*, variety cockney; about his physiology, which was said, by a naturalist who had studied the species, to be composed, not of body and soul, but of purse and stomach; about his gregarious habits, and disposition to feed largely, at the expense of others, in select and corporate bodies; and his consequent tendency to run to paunch—the lecturer said nothing—but judiciously left that field to the moralist and the physician. But it is to be hoped that the rising generation of the species will be improved by the aid of such institutions as the present, which will enable it to "fill the languid pause of sense, with finer joy," and supply the citizens with intellectual pleasures, and prevent the exclusive and injurious devotion to the sensual.

In treating of the *zoology* of the City of London, he noticed first the domestic animals, and after having adverted to that creature of various quantities—which wears mustaches more gracefully erect than the greatest dandy of the Tenth,—which has feet as agile as those of Taglioni,—which, when at rest, sits as elegantly and demurely as a prude, and when it raises its hair in anger, is like an irritated old woman,—which, in disposition, is as crafty as an Italian, as patient and vigilant as a place-hunter, as cruel as the Spaniards towards the Indian, and yet forms an object of attachment, to certain persons, to whom misfortune, or the injustice of the male sex, has not allowed more appropriate objects for the expenditure of their amiable sympathy—the *felis domesticus*, or common cat: He proceeded to notice the dog, and amongst these, the varieties which were considered indigenous, the red and white lap-dogs,—spaniels, and others, which thrive well in the City. The number of dogs, and of curs especially, was generally deemed a nuisance; but although many of them might be dispensed with, yet a large proportion of them rendered valuable service as cheap co-operators with the police, in the protection of property; many belonged to persons living in courts and alleys; and who, unhappily having no property to protect, nevertheless shared their scanty pittance with their four-legged friends. The poor man was not on this account to be contemned. Neglected, and too often at war with the world, having few pleasures allowed to him, his dog should in charity be spared to him, that the beneficient feelings affections might not be totally extinguished his breast. One of that immense class of ful people, who never care for the pleasure of their fellow men, attempted to deprive a wretched beggar at Paris, of his faithful dog. The beggar resisted as if for his life. When he was brought before the magistrate, he was asked how it was, that he, who was half starving himself should, nevertheless, share his pittance with a useless animal? The beggar, took up in his arms his dog, which fondly licked his face: he wept, and said, "now I am alone in the world, and if you take from me my poor dog,—who would love me, or care for me?" The magistrate happened to be a feeling man, and allowed him to depart. *(Applause.)*

The lecture related many curious particulars as to the horses and other cattle, bred or living in London; but said they had no data to determine the duration of life amongst them, as compared with its duration in the country. As there was now a penalty against pigs being found at large in the streets, they were rarely seen abroad; and, yet, a great number of them would be found in courts and alleys, out of the eye of common observation; like certain two-legged inhabitants, accumulating fat, or capital, and thriving in dirty ways. Large quantities of rabits were bred in the City, in cellars and garrets, often for the amusement of boys, but more successfully by "fanciers." The qualities held in esteem by the latter are, the size of the animal, the colour of its fur, and, above all—long ears.

In noticing the noxious quadrupeds which were found in the City, he adverted to the rate. He said, that in many parts of the country, that Norway rat has almost extirpated the ancient legitimate occupier, the English black rat; not so much by regular battle, as by depriving him, by his superior strength, of the means of obtaining a living; but this was not the case in London: for in certain distilleries and breweries, both the brown and the black rat were to be found on the same premises. The metropolis of the rats, *Ratopolis* it might be called, was assuredly the common sewers of London. In them the rats lived as in streets, and from thence the levies were made in thousands for the supply of the ratticides at the pit or Circus at Westminster.

It is stated that a few years ago, four prisoners in Newgate, under sentence of death, managed to descend from the water-closet into a sewer, having formed the daring project of proceeding along it until they got to the Thames; but by the time they got as far as Fleet-market, they were beset by such legions of rats, who furiously set upon them to revenge the invasion of their dominions, that the unhappy men were compelled in their agony to scream for assistance, and people having heard them opened the gratings and hoisted them, up; when they were conducted back to the place from whence they came. The men who

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enter the sewers to clean and repair them carry lights, and are in too great force to be attacked.

The men who made it a profession to destroy the animals, affected to be possessed of an almost magical power to accomplish their object. It was well known, however, to consist in the use of strongly scented aromatic oil, as oil of caraway; and one part of oil of caraway in nine thousand of ground malt, was a good proportion. When these were mixed up, the band must not touch either the oil or the malt; or the rats would feel the scent and keep away. By means of a preparation of this description, rats might be drawn into situations where they might be made captive, or might be set on by dogs. Persons who preferred attempting to destroy them by poison, might try the effect of one part coarse sugar, and two parts of quick lime, well pounded together, and strewed in their way. The sugar would induce the rats to swallow the compound; and the quick lime, undergoing the process of slackening within the stomach, would burn them like arsenic. Another very ingenious mode of getting rid of these animals was to procure a number of small pieces of cork, and boil them up in tallow, and then lay them in the way of the rats. They would consider them very savoury meat; and would eat them voraciously, and soon after they would feel excessively thirsty, and drink great quantities of water, and the cork would then swell and burst the intestines. This was a most harmless and innocent method, and was specially recommended by the agricultural societies—and would be found to succeed in London as well as in the country.

Ornithology of the City of London.—"Yea, the sparrow has found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King my God." The sparrow and the swallow manifested their ancient attachment to the abodes of man, by coming to the City in great numbers. The London sparrows were often as sooty and black as chimney-sweeps. Their favourite abode, for building their nests, was within the foliage of the capital of Corinthian columns and pilasters. He stated that sparrows build within the mouth of the lion on the top of Northumberland house. The benevolence of some, and frequently the cruelty of others, placed pots on the sides of houses for their reception. Dr. Johnson marks with his abhorrence, one man who did this. The sparrows, not knowing the character of the man with whom they had to do, built their nests in his pots. It was disgusting to hear the fellow express his delight at the prospect of making pies of their young.

The martin (*hirundo urbica*) arrived in this City in the spring, built its nest, brought up its young, and in due season disappeared, proceeded probably to the interior of Africa; but an unsettled point. Thousands of martins were seen assembled on Thames, and in a ave in the City e pigeon, the k-daw (*corvus* tower of St. Mi The rook, from its tion, and in its gravity anour, has ever been reotal bird. Anciently, many livings in the City of London, d undisturbed by those dissenters, They hed, however, suffered much oublous and innovating times. A few o, London might number amongst its tants an unchartered company of rooks, occupied by prescriptive right the boughs the great plane trees of St. Dunstan's in the ast; but being disturbed during the building of the Custom-house, they took their departure, and had not since deigned to return. The citizens in that quarter, therefore no longer enjoyed the grateful music, which enlivened his majesty's garrison in the Tower, and the western aristocracy in the neighbourhood of Curzon-street and Burlington gardens.

A few years ago a crow, with his fair lady, intending to confer upon London the honour of making his progeny genuine native citizens, by being born within the sound of Bow-bell, more securely to effect his object, actually built his nest between the wings of the dragon, on the top of the steeple, from which, with calm philosophic dignity he might look look down on the scene of human ambition and vanity below. The place was well selected for security, as the head of the dragon always pointed to the wind, and the two wings protected the nest on each side. The place was also sufficiently capacious, for the body of the dragon is almost as large as that of a horse. A gentleman who was more an amateur of projectiles than of ornithology, with much bad taste, amused himself by shooting balls at the crow from an air-gun—but between the wings of the dragon he sat, and defied the vain attempt. Unfortunately the steeple required repairs, and the scaffolding and workmen disturbed the venerable pair, and they took their flight from an ungrateful city, as unworthy of their presence. "Whether it be the same pair," said he "now arrived at a good old age, or another pair of the same family, I cannot say; but certain it is, that a pair of crows have, this spring, taken up their abode within the City, and built their nest in the top of the lofty plane tree in Wood-street, close to Cheapside." The citizens had discovered recently, as well from the claims of lay impropriators, as of the two-and-nine-pence-in-the-pound clergy, that the church sometimes gives shelter to characters of very questionable utility. This very last season, a hawk built his nest under the dome of St. Paul's, and a similar occurrence took place some forty years ago. A few years ago one of the falcon tribe took his abode a very short distance beyond the City boundaries, in the top of the steeple of Spitalfields' church, to the sad annoyance of the amateurs in that pigeon fancying neighbourhood. He was often fired at but without effect. Afterwards, when it became necessary to repair the steeple, the nest was found covered with feathers and bones.

In a future number, we shall give some further notice of his discourse on the *Ornithology* of the City of London, together with some of his observations on its *Ichthyology*, *Entomology*, and *Botany*.—*Exa. May* 22.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—DUBLIN.

SEDUCTON.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Rev. Samuel Adams v. Major Philip Dundas.—The defendant pleaded Not Guilty. Damages were laid at 20,000*l*.

Mr. North, K. C., rose and said; I am now, my Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, called upon under very peculiar circumstances to address you upon a case the most distressing that it has ever been my painful duty to state to any Jury. The plaintiff, Mr. Adams, is a Dean of the Established Church; he is the Dean of Cashel; he lived with his family in a very retired part of the county Cavan, in a place called Northlands. He married a lady of high respectability—a Miss Harvey, of the county of Wexford. By that lady he had a family of six children, three daughters and three sons. The eldest of these children was Miss Dorothea Adams, who, at the period of this unfortunate transaction, was about 19 years of age. The eldest of the sons was about 13. Caroline, the youngest daughter, was about 15 years of age; and the unfortunate victim of the defendant's sensuality and vice was an interesting, a beautiful, an innocent, an artless, and a happy creature, of the age of 17. In 1829 or 1830, this family resided in the county of Cavan. Mrs. Adams, unfortunately for them, had very weak and infirm health, and had been recommended by her medical advisers to try the bracing effects of sea-bathing, She had, in 1829, taken lodgings at Blackrock, near the sea-side, and about two miles from Dundalk. They were living there in the July, 1830, when, unfortunately for them—for the interests of society—and still more for the honour of the army, there was quartered in Dundalk one of the finest regiments in the service—the 7th Hussars, commissions in which are sought after by the most distinguishe dof the aristocracy of this country. Amongst its officers were Mr. Jocelyn, the brother of Lord Dorchester, and "though last not least," the defendant himself, who has sullied the name and reputation of the family of Lord Melville; he is the nephew of that distinguished nobleman. It was the habit of the Misses Adams to walk out from their father's lodgings in the forenoon, and afternoon for the purpose of exercise. The two sisters, Elizabeth and Caroline were singularly beautiful, and it is not to be, supposed that they escaped the attention of the officers in the neighbourhood. About the 12th July, upon a Monday, these unfortunate young ladies first saw the defendant Dundas. The defendant was then a Captain—he is now a Major. The defendant on that occasion was accompanied by Mr. Phillips, the riding master of the regiment; he was riding on the Blackrock-road. Finding the ladies walking along the road, he stopped short beside them, turned round to Phillips, and declared they were "devilish handsome." When they saw these gentlemen they walked on, but the defendant and Phillips crossed them in their path, and entered into conversation with them, and the defendant laid the foundation for a future acquaintance with this young lady. On the 15th of July, Dean Adams was obliged to come to Dublin, and on the day after Captain Dundas, accompanied by Mr. Jocelyn, met Miss Adams walking again: he then renewed his acquaintance with her, and by these successive meetings established an intimacy with those children—artless beyond the common period of their life. The next person with whom you will find the defendant connected is Lord Dorchester. Lord Dorchester rode out on Wednesday, the 21st of July, with Major Dundas, and they saw these young girls again. The defendant then had mentioned his plans for the ruin of Miss Adams, and he proceeded with military address to open the trenches, and lay seige to the citadel in which her honour ought to be secured. The scheme devised by Captain Dundas was, to ask them to go to see the scenery of Rostrevor. It is well known that Rostrevor is one of the most beautiful spots in Ireland, and inferior only to Killarney. It lies at no great distance from Dundalk. He asked Caroline and Elizabeth Adams had they ever seen Rostrevor? They said they had not. "Good God!" he exclaimed, "not seen Rostrevor! how happy I should be that you would see it, and that I should accompany you there." How easy could the matter be arranged between them! He proposed to them to get their father's jaunting-car—to pursuade their mother she was too ill to stir out (and it was easy to persuade her to that)—that they would go out on the car; and then (said Captain Dundas) I can frame a story for you—no man understands better how to do so—you can say the car broke down, and in the mean time we can go to Rostrevor and spend a delightful day there. This party, however, was put off, and the girls refused to think of it. Accordingly, another engine was to be used—one, too, that has been too often found to succeed with poor, fond, and confiding woman—with a woman who deliberates between her honour and her love; that best, I should rather say, that worst of all the arts of the seducer was employed—the promise of marriage. Major Dundas proposed to the two young ladies that they should accompany Lord Dorchester and himself to Newry; that there was elergyman there who would celebrate their marriage; that Elizabeth should be his honoured and wedded wife, and her sister Lord Dorchester's The two innocent and artless creatures fell into the snare: an appointment was fixed upon; the meeting was fixed at eleven at night, when they were to accompany the two officers to Newry. On the appointed night the family were in bed at ten o'clock. Elizabeth and Caroline retired, but they did not go to bed. They waited for that signal which it was agreed Captain Dundas should give. The signal, tapping at the window three times with a whip, was heard; they opened the hall-door, and got upon the jaunting-car—Captain Dundas and Elizabeth upon one side, and Lord Dorchester and Caroline upon the other—and drove into the town of Dundalk. They passed by a small lodge belonging to Major Shirley, and Captain Dundas, as they passed by it, took occasion to say—Major Shirley admires Miss Adams very much. Elizabeth asked him was not Major Shirley a married man? He said no; the lady that lives with him is not his wife—that is a shameful way for any man to live—it is inconsistent with virtue and happiness and I never can approve of a man submitting to it. He asked her also, if she would be very glad, to see her mother on her return? She said, to be sure she would, provided her mother would see her. Surely, he said to her, your mother will never be angry with you, when you are married. He then told her he had heard she had a fortune of 6,000*l*.; she said, as he was marrying her without getting her father's consent, he would not obtain it. To this he replied, "It would be a good thing to get your fortune, but if I do not, I am rich enough without it, and it will only be an additional proof how much I love you." The car drove on to Dundalk, but the party stopped at a short distance from the lodgings of Lord Dorchester which were near the barracks. Miss Adams asked, were they not going on to Newry? "Impossible," said Captain Dundas, "at this hour of the night." They then walked into this house of Lord Dorchester's; into the lodgings of that Nobleman these innocent girls were inveigled. Caroline grew exceedingly alarmed. Dundas walked up to Elizabeth Adams, and said, "I do not lodge here, I sleep at the barracks; there is a room for you in this house, and I will presently show it to you." He led her into a room, which was certainly prepared for the purpose; he there renewed to her his promise of marriage, his constancy, his fidelity—he won upon her—how far you will be able to get from the afflicted and half-phrenzied spirit God only knows; but the circumstances will speak for themselves. We want no evidence of the transaction. She went into that bed as his wedded wife, and he retired to his own barracks, leaving her abandoned, and a dishonoured woman. Her sister was not carried away by the same love that betrayed Elizabeth—the same passions of our nature, in a moment of intoxication, did not so fatally invade her as they had done her sister. She had some better glimpse of the situation in which she was placed—she applied in an agony of grief to Lord Dorchester himself—she told him that her life depended upon him; and I must say to the credit of this young man, that his better feeling returned—nature resumed her sway—remorse struck at his heart, and he told her that he would not lose a moment in restoring her to her family. He armed himself with pistols, and that very moment accompanied her back to her mother's and left her there in safety between twelve and one o'clock at night. Mr. North here mentioned the conduct of Dundas to Elizabeth Adams the next morning, as detailed in her evidence, and continued by saying—Gracious God! does there exist a being who, wearing the divine lineaments, shall thus insult and contumaciously treat the victim of his villainy, and thus fling her off to wretchedness and ruin? Dare a man bearing the King's commission, who would act thus, present himself to society, present himself amongst them, and, above all things, dare to face a Jury of his country? Tell him, through your verdict, that the honour of an Irish female is not a matter of little worth. Show him that every Englishman and Scotchman, who is over wealthy, that comes here, cannot traffic with the daughters of our Clergy and our Gentry, as if they were the common prostitutes they are accustomed to meet in the alleys of London and the streets of Paris. Tell him, that if such things as these are the results of our connection with Great Britain, we are ready to spurn at it.

Miss Elizabeth Frances Adams was the first witness called on. Before coming to the table, she sat for a few moments on the side-bar, during which she wept copiously. When placed in the witness's chair she did not affect any feigned extravagance of emotion, nor any studied by-play to extort sympathy. She told her tale of wrong and of sorrow with an ingenuous simplicity that made its way to the hearts of all who heard her. She seemed an exceedingly gentle and guileless creature. Her countenance, even in the wreck that grief has left, possesses a soft, gentle, and suave expression, and in the days of her innocence she must have been a sweet and prepossessing girl. Her testimony was as follows.—Whilst at Black-rock last year she met the defendant a few days after she went; papa and mamma, and her two sisters, were with her at the time; he made some remark when passing, which witness did not hear; another officer was with him. On Monday, the 12th of July, she saw him again; her two sisters were with her; Mr. Phillips, the riding-master of the regiment, was with him at the time; he made some remark, and said, "they are very pretty." The Captain then asked, "Do you live in one of those houses" (pointing to her lodgings)? Witness said they did; ; he asked did we live together; "No (said witness) we have a father and mother, with whom we live." "Are they old," said he; "No," said witness: "So much the pleasanter," said he. He then said he would like to take tea with us, and asked me would I introduce him to my father. I said I would not introduce to him any person whom I didn't know. Mr. Phillips then turned round and said it was a shame for him to be so rude, and they turned their horses and rode off. When going, Captain Dundas said, "Do you love your father?" She said yes, and he asked, "Would you love your husband better than you do your father?" Witness said she supposed she would. The Friday following witness and her sisters met them; Captain Dundas said, "You won't get a bit of dinner; I saw the cloth laid and somebody eating;" they did not answer, but hastened on; she met him next on Wednesday, the 21st; her youngest sister and herself went out to walk; they met Captain Dundas and Lord Dorchester, and he asked did her father return; and he then said, "Allow me to introduce my friend, Lord Dorchester, and myself, Captain Dundas," and asked what were their names, and they told him; he then said, "They are very pretty names;" Lord Dorchester said the same; Captain Dundas said it was in witness's power to make him happy; Lord Dorchester said if her sister would not marry him she would never be forgiven either in this world or the world to come; Captain Dundas said if they would be ready he would come out at eleven o'clock, and give three knocks at her father's window, and he then asked would not witness positively go; he then looked at her younger sister, and said, "You look more serious, won't you come?" she said she would if her sister would come, if he would marry her; he said, "Never mind bringing any clothes, we will buy you plenty at Newry;" they agreed to go on those conditions of marriage; he came at eleven o'clock, accompanied by Lord Dorchester; they both went with them; Captain Dundas held his arm to witness, and Lord Dorchester to her sister; the vehicle they went in was a quarter of a mile off, and they walked; the car stopped just at the entrance of the town; and witness remarked, "Surely the car is not going to stop here," and he said it was too late to go on, and that they would go to Newry in the morning; that she should sleep with her sister at Lord Dorchester's lodgings, and that he would sleep at the barracks; he then told his car to wait, and they went to Lord Dorchester's lodgings; they all went up into the sitting-room, and Captain Dundas ordered candles, and Lord Dorchester lighted two candles that were on the table; Captain Dundas said to witness, "Come, and I will show you to your room;" she went with him; they walked into the room which was next the sitting-room; he turned round and bolted the door, and she asked was she not to sleep with her sister? he said not, and that if she would go to bed, he would most positively go and marry her in Newry in the morning; he came over to her and asked her did her clothes fasten behind, that if she did not loosen them he would; she went to bed in consequence of his promise, and he came after her; he left the bed-chamber that night; whilst they were in bed witness got out of the bed, and he endeavoured to bring her back; she said if she would not cry and disturb the people of the house, he would dress and go to the barracks; she was crying at the time; he said he would be back early in the morning to go to Newry; in the morning she got up and sat a long time in the room, and about eight o'clock went over to the door of Lord Dorchester's room, and asked for her sister; and he said he had left her at home, and asked where was Captain D.; she said she had not seen him since one the night before, and was surprised he had not arrived; "Make yourself easy (said Lord Dorchester), and I will send to the barracks for him;" Captain Dundas came in ten minutes; when he came he walked over and attempted to kiss her, which witness prevented: she asked him why he did not come earlier? and he said for what? she replied, "To marry me as you promised, he said he was sorry he could not, as he was already a married man, but that he would take lodgings for her, and she would be as happy as if she were married; she said it was wrong of him to bring her away under that promise; she would go to her father's house; he walked out of the room; she went to Lord Dorchester and told him that Captain Dundas was married; he told her he was not, and that he was an unfortunate man to have anything to do with her; she then went back to her room, and was not more than a minute there when Captain Dundas returned, and she told him Lord Dorchester had told her that he was not married; he said was it not unlucky he had not depended on Jocelyn, and he would not have deceived him, and he asked her would she go into the breakfast-room, and she said she would not; Captain Dundas said, "sure she would not tell her father;" she said she would tell him every thing about it; Lord Dorchester said he would send for a car, but she took her bonnet and walked out of the house without waiting for it, and then went home: her father was not at home, but her mother was; she told her nothing, but told all to her sisters; she afterwards wrote to Captain Dundas; the first letter she wrote with mamma's consent, who then knew all that had happened; the letter was written a

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fortnight after her return to Northlands.

The case was further sustained by the sisters of the last witness, and the property of the defendant was proved to be equal to 55,500*l.*

Serjeant O'Loughlin, as leading Counsel for the defendant said, the first time Lord D. saw these ladies was on the 21st of July. They began to converse with him and Major Dundas without the slightest restraint, although they did not know the Major's name until that interview, and agreed to marry them unknown to their father. Recollect, Gentlemen of the Jury, that Caroline had never seen Lord Dorchester until that day. Now we never heard of marriage until the 21st; and you know, Gentlemen, that when an affair of this kind occurs, the lady, in order to give some *salvo*, requires a promise of marriage. She generally says, "I am ruined—I would never have consented to such liberties, only he promised to marry me." When they arrived in Dundalk they did not remonstrate, but went immediately into Lord Dorchester's lodgings. When she asked was she not to sleep with her sister, she was told that she was not; and instead of remonstrating, after a few minutes she went to another bed-room along with Major Dundas, and undressed herself before him, he undressing himself at the same time. Was that modesty? There is another circumstance: When she went into Lord Dorchester's room on the following morning, she said she was surprised at not finding her sister in Lord Dorchester's bed-room. She entered into conversation with him—he in bed, and she standing alongside the bed. I call upon you, Gentlemen; to consider in the finding of your verdict, that though there has been much indiscretion at one side there has been more on the other.

H. Phillips, Esq., sworn: Belongs to the 7th Hussars; was riding towards home in company with Major Dundas; met three ladies; the Major said these are pretty girls; the ladies smiled; witness and defendant looked back, kissed hands to the ladies, and either one or two returned it; Major Dundas rode after and joined them; is a single man; it made not the least impression on him; he might have thought of the ladies that night; after passing, Major Dundass said, "These girls will do us pretty well—you shall not have my pretty one."

Lord Dorchester sworn: Was quartered at Dundalk in July last; never before the 21st had spoken to any of the young ladies; Major Dundas was with him; saw two of the young ladies soon after coming after himself and Major D.; the ladies might have gone in two other directions if they did not wish to meet the officers; the officers rode slowly, and witness went down to them; they entered into conversation; witness told the young ladies that they would send three ships for a Clergyman to England; they consented to leave their father's house at eleven; did not hear Major Dundas say anything about marriage; witness told the young girl on the car positively that he would not marry her; she told witness who her father was, but he did not believe it; when he arrived at his lodgings all the four went up stairs: Major Dundas held a candle to one of their bonnets, and said, 'tis all right; she went soon after to Major Dundas's room with him; saw her in the morning; witness was in bed and one sheet over him: did not appear to be embarrassed; she said she had asked Major Dundas to marry her, and he said he had a wife; witness told her that Major Dundas was not married, and that it was a shame for him to have left her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Litton, K.C.: Major Dundas said to witness he had got a job in hand, and witness might have a part in it; Major Dundas told him that the job was two girls; Major Dundas did not tell witness that the only protectors the ladies had were two brothers, one thirteen and the other nine; is a Peer of England; defendant left the country, as also witness, for they understood that a rape was to have been sworn against them; witness did not wait to give the father any explanation of the matter; there were two beds in witness's lodgings; one of them was Jocelyn's bed; it was into that bed defendant went; he knew what defendant wanted by going into the room; did not say anything about the happiness of not being separated from her sister; Caroline did not ask to go back; persuaded Caroline to go back, and he brought her home, and put her in; he was rather ashamed of the thing; does not exactly know why he brought her back; it was a mixture of remorse and shame; his conscience struck him; before his conscience struck him, he had taken the young girl upon his knee; he put his hand round her waist; he asked her to go on the bed, and she refused; he told her he would not marry her; she would not go on the bed; he then brought her home.

The Learned Judge then charged the Jury. He said the ladies had acted with extreme levity and imprudence; but that should not excuse the defendant's guilty conduct. He hoped they would steer a middle course in finding their verdict, and show by it that they were not influenced by passion.

The Jury retired, and after about forty minutes returned to the box, when their names were called, and the foreman delivered the verdict to the Registrar, who announced it as follows—Verdict for plantiff 3,500*l.* damages, and sixpence costs.

This appeared to give very general satisfaction. We heard a slight cheer from the gallery.—*Bell's Life in London June 5.*

THE DUNDAS CASE.

The class of Major Dundas, have shown by their reception of the comments on his conduct that we have not misrepresented their morality. "A Member of Brooks's" has taken the *Chronicle* to task for its remarks upon the case. He says—

"It is not surprising that correspondents, who subscribe themselves 'A Father,' and 'A Mother,' should take a partial view of this case; but I confess I did hope that the public press of this country would have guarded itself against the enthusiasm of their irritated feelings."

And he proceeds to inquire whether Major Dundas may not have been the seduced, instead of the seducer? though, from the evidence of his companion, Mr. Phillips, it is clear that he had marked out the girl for ruin before he had exchanged a dozen words with her, and declared his purpose with disgusting levity. The "Member of Brooks's," who treats with such sovereign contempt the sentiments of that insignificant portion of society coming within the description of fathers and mothers, has yet ideas of honour which compel him to condemn the deception practised by Major Dundas—"For his falsehood I offer no excuse; and for this fault I feel that I cannot again look upon him as my friend."

And why is it, will he tell us, that falsehood does not come within the sweeping terms of 'ungentlemanly conduct,' for which military men are amenable to military law? An officer who obtained goods or money under false pretences, would be dismissed the service for ungentlemanly conduct; and why is the falsehood which defrauds a woman of her honour not cognizable under the same clause? Why, but because the makers and ministers of the law share in the practice, and also because it would be full of dangerous example to put a sweeping mark of infamy on deceit, which is so freely used in the upper works of our system, social and political.

The *Chronicle* has drawn attention to a beautiful moral distinction taken by the Chief Baron, in his charge on this case.

"You have it from his brother-officer, Mr. Phillips, that before the 21st of July, Dundas knew her to be the daughter of Dean Adams. He must have made the observation the first day he saw her walking with her father, and when, I presume, he was struck with her beauty; it must have led him to inquire into her connexions. I cannot but bring myself to believe that he knew whose daughter she was. That is a strong circumstance for an aggravation of damages. If in watering-places, persons pick up on the roads girls of free and liberal conduct, of whom they know nothing so much blame cannot be attached to them, as young men, for following up the connexion. *But the matter is different when he knew her to be the daughter of a dignitary of the Church*—when he must have known the injury he must have inflicted upon that gentleman and his family. I think these things should be taken into consideration in the measure of damages."

Upon this our contemporary remarks:—

"The Chief Baron here indicates pretty plainly, that the offence would have been greatly extenuated had the party been lower in society than the daughter of a dignitary of the church. Of course, Major Dundas is not such a novice in the ways of the world as to be unaware that the station of the party would at all events give much more notoriety to the offence. Now it strikes us that this disregard of of the rank of the father is indicative of a consciousness that he had little to dread from the notoriety. It conveys the severest satire on the laxity of principle of the class of society, before the tribunal of which he would have to appear. In the case of an humbler female he might mitigate the resentment of the parents by money. In a case of this kind, he could have no such hope. He must, therefore, have been by no means apprehensive as to the effects on his reception in society. No man unnecessarily commits what he supposes will make him an outcast from the society in which he moves."

There is one morality for a Dean's daughter according to the Chief Baron, and another for a plebeian's child. Nay, there must be a different morality for every difference of degree in clerical rank. Had this been poor Parson Adams', instead of Dean Adams', daughter, the case would have been almost venial. And when such language as this is held from the seat of justice, are we to be surprised that the hearts of the poor are rising in bitterness and wrath against the rich? The correspondent of the *Chronicle* whom we have quoted, a member, as he professes to be, of one of the most aristocratic clubs in London, contends that women should have no protection against debauchery, but that of their own honour. He would not even give them the advantages of game, which must be hunted by qualified persons, and according to certain laws, protecting them against surprises, and ambuscades.

The law which affords to a careless, or perhaps a base parent, a compensation in money for the loss of a daughter's honour, is, we admit, bad in every respect, except as it operates in the way of a fine on the seducer; but a better law would not better satisfy the objectors, whose real desire is to strip the weak of the little protection that is cast around them.

It is the character of our aristocracy to be perpetually playing fast and loose with morality. When a moral rule interferes with their pleasures, they ask the indulgence of liberality—the letter is too strict—they want room for poor human frailty; but the next instant, for the purpose of visiting with punishment offences and offenders of another order, they will insist on the inflexibility of the moral code, and on no score allow of exceptions to the rigour of its law. Now while they profess the whole code, we insist on their entire submission to its rules. They are bound either to obey or to improve. If seduction is a joke, a pleasantry, let them pronounce it so, and not uphold a rule which they laugh at in their own order, and use for punishment when the transgression is by those beneath them. In the very case which gives occasion to these remarks, we see it argued that the very weakness of the ruined girl was an excuse for her seduction. The *Chronicle* remarks upon this shameful plea—

"Upon the same principle, the imperfect vision of a shopkeeper might be a justification of the thief, the weakness of the traveller, the justification of the highway robber. If we are to take it for granted that men must always be brutes, and that it is manly and honourable to give a restraint to every appetite, then we may find, in this invincible necessity, a justification of Major Dundas taking a most unmerciful advantage of this child. But it appears to us that the very facility alluded to by our correspondent forms the strongest ground of accusation against Major Dundas. A man of any generosity of feeling would have said to himself, here is a girl less able than her equals in age usually are to take care of herself. It would be easy for me to take advantage of her simplicity or her weakness, just as it would be easy for Spring or Cribb, or any champion of the Prize Ring, to knock down a beardless youth; but this very weakness is the most powerful of all appeals to my honour."

It is not upon this principle that the rich have protected property—that they have gone on multiplying and aggravating punishments in proportion to temptation, and facility; but when we come to the ground of what Shakspeare terms the "pleasant sins," in which *they* trespass in common with the poor, we find them not only grudging the legal redress, but endeavouring to set aside the moral check altogether. 'Catch who catch can,' is the law they preach—excellently convenient for wolves, bad for sheep. To be consistent, the aristocracy should abrogate the punishments for female frailty, which, indeed, in their own class, has already the largest indulgence.—*Examiner, June 12.*

MISCELLANEA.

The Preservation of the Public Health.—A medical correspondent states, that the fever has been, during the last week, unabated. He corrects our account of the extent of the vernal and autumnal epidemics in London; and states, that the average number of persons affected with fever, in the metropolis, is not ascertained with any degree of certainty; but there are facts which may serve to give us some conception of it. Of the annual deaths that occur within the limits of the bills of mortality, those from fever are stated to amount to one thousand. Now, in fever of a mild form, not above one in twelve of the sick die; it must be a highly mortal fever in which one in six perish. Let us take the correct number. If within the limits of the bills of mortality, a thousand persons die, in the course of the year, from fever, six thousand persons at least must have been affected with the disease. Of these six thousand persons assuredly not more than one thousand will be persons capable of paying for medical attendence, or able to secure the attention and the comforts which their situation requires; on the very lowest calculation five thousand of the cases will occur among the indigent. What provision is there in actual existence for the reception and treatment of those five thousand cases? In the different work houses there is no provision for them, of any kind. Few of them are disposed of in the general hospitals; for although urgent cases, on special application, are not refused admission, yet in general these hospitals do not like to receive fever cases, and take any others in preference. Thus remains the fever hospital. This institution is capable of containing sixty-two patients; thus a provision is made of sixty-two beds for five thousand sick. Thus pass annually, through this small hospital from five hundred to six hundred patients; thus, we may say, that from five hundred to six hundred patients are provided for, while no provision, of any sort, is made for the remaining four thousand five hundred. This hospital is supported by the voluntary contributions of a few benevolent individuals. A great proportion of its patients are sent from the different parishes; yet the parish contribute but the merest trifle towards its support, and the government does nothing. Surely, it is scarcely possible to conceive a more flagrant case of neglect, or one that more urgently requires the effectual interposition of the different parishes, or the community at large, and of the government in particular.

The Reform Bill - Divisions of Counties.—We find the following important observations in the reported speech of Mr. Blamire, the new Reform Member for Cumberland at the dinner given to him in Penryth. They relate to the proposed plan of dividing the counties into districts, each returning its separate Members:—"One thing, however, strikes me as particularly objectionable in the bill—and that is, the intended division of the county into two parts. This I look upon as a highly aristocratic measure; for into the hands of the Aristocracy it will throw the representation of counties; and it matters not to the people whether it fall into the hands of the great Whig Lord or the Tory Lord. I am glad, however, to state to you, that I have heard within these few days, and from high authority, that Ministers have now this part of the subject under consideration, and are not likely to press it when the Bill is again to be brought forward."

We understand an arrangement is now in contemplation for taking off the duty on paper, and as the exigencies of the State cannot do without the income derived from this branch of manufacture, it is intended to collect the same amount of taxation by an advance on the yearly license now necessary for carrying on the business, as well as a tax on every machine, vat, and engine, employed in each manufactory. The advantage to the public, as far as the reduction in price goes, will be trifling; it will, however, have the effect of putting a stop to the smuggling carrying on from Scotland and Ireland, and be the means of doing away with a number of excisemen now employed in taking account of the stocks of different paper makers.—*Western Luminary.*

College of Surgeons.—The report, quoted last week from a morning paper, of the council of this institution having obtained the sanction of the Lord Chancellor to a bye-law, conferring on themselves the power to fine and expel members, is, we understand, unfounded; and we give it a contradiction, from the wish to relieve Lord Brougham from the unpopularity in which it has begun to place him with the medical profession. The report was probably a fiction of the chosen advocate of the council; and who, in his other capacity of politician, would, no doubt, regard it as a masterpiece, to involve the learned Lord and the Attorney-General in the odium of a measure which exactly accords with the spirit of himself and an Eldon. We do not believe that Lord Brougham is a person to be entrapped by *small* cunning. He has had sufficient experience to have learnt to regard with instinctive suspicion any measure; requiring his assent, which originates with such an oligarchical by as the council: and this suspicion, besides his regard to his own reputation, will, we conceive, ensure to the interests of their college, a due consideration. There has been much speculation in the medical body as to the course which the Councellor will take, should such a bye-law as the one mentioned be presented to him. The course most desired is, that he would direct its expediency to be argued by council—which it is undoubtedly competent for him to do, as he is master of his own Court (saving the rights of the offended Tory-counsel): and every judge may appoint an argument to assist his conscience and deliberation. We little doubt that the rights of the surgeons are safe as far as Lord Brougham's judicature applies to them: and should the College pass a law hostile to those rights, without the Chancellor's sanction, they will soon find protection in a reformed parliament: for the great parent oligarchy, being destroyed, the petty offspring—to [illegible] many small monopolies of privilege—can be active only [illegible]

Lord Althorp, [illegible] written as leader [illegible] timates that gov[illegible] any public busin[illegible] day, the 21st inst[illegible] at the Southwark din[illegible] form bill would be intro[illegible]

The last Act which receiv[illegible] for the day of the dissolution [illegible] that "to enable the Postmaster-[illegible] the late Post-office in Lombard-st[illegible] has since been done. To accomplish [illegible] simple object there are not less [illegible] clauses, occupying 20 folio pages!

Rammohun Roy.—About twenty years [illegible] the Rajah, being in a boat with a friend b[illegible] tween Dacca and Calcutta, was startled in th[illegible] dead of the night by an unusual noise, proceeding from another boat at no great distance. On ascertaining the facts, it appeared that in passing up the river near the Sunderbunds, a tiger had leaped into a boat wherein were seven Bengalese, of whom four were found covered with blood, and dead, their breasts frightfully lacerated, and a large wound near the jugular vein of each, from which the ferocious animal had evidently sucked the blood of his unfortunate victims. A fifth man had been carried off by the tiger, and two were left unhurt, and in a wretched state of exhaustion from the fright they had experienced.

Extraordinary Velocity of Light.—Light moves with a velocity of 192,500 miles in a second of time. It travels from the sun to the earth in seven minutes and a half. It moves through a space equal to the circumference of our globe in the eighth part of a second, a flight which the swiftest bird could not perform in less than three weeks.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Vol. XIX. Treatise on Optics, by Dr. Brewster.*

An Accompaniment.—The most singular spit in the world is that of the Count de Castal Maria, one of the most opulent Lords of Treviso. This spit turns 130 different roasts at once, and plays 24 tunes; corresponds to a certain degree of cooking, which is perfectly understood by the cook. Thus, a leg of mutton *a l'Anglaise*, will be excellent at the 12th air; a *fowl, a la Flamande*, will be juicy at the 18th, and so on.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, was held on Monday in the theatre of the Institution. It appeared from the report of the Committee, that the affairs of the Institution were in an extremely prosperous state, the present number of members being 671, and the amount of secessions being less than they had been at any former period.

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